



**Daily Report**

**Sub-Saharan  
Africa**

**Volume 1  
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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form. DAILY REPORT volume 081 was not published.

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## Burundi

### Security Situation Said Deteriorating in Bujumbura

*EA2604155994 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] Security has somehow deteriorated once again in the capital, Bujumbura. Although the operation of disarming people possessing weapons illegally has already begun, these weapons and people possessing guns continue to cause damages. Yesterday, three rockets landed in the area of Ngagara, a quarter neighboring the militias' stronghold of Kamenge where the disarmament operation has begun.

One of the rockets reached a house and it smashed its roof which collapsed into the living room but causing no casualties although two persons were inside the house. The remainder of the rocket touched another house across the street and made a hole in the roof. The two other rockets exploded in the air and made no damage.

In the southern part of the capital, gunfire heard over the weekend had caused unrest in the areas of Musaga and (Kanyosha), and some people may have already been killed. All began with gunfire which were heard and compelled the Hutu population to flee, thinking it was the militaries who were shooting. On seeing this movement, the youth belonging mainly to the Tutsi group began to loot the deserted houses. Then the Hutus came back to retaliate and killed one young man, a killing which gave way to generalised insecurity in the whole area. Until late yesterday, tension remained high but the situation was calm this morning.

### Kanyenkiko Urges End to Ethnic Differences

*EA2704170794 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko met today at the Meridien Hotel with provincial governors or their representatives. Four items were on the agenda, including security. Marie-Jose Niyonzima reports:

[Niyonzima] The security situation, refugee repatriation, the primary and secondary school situation, and the provincial administration of security in Bujumbura—where the civilian population illegally possesses many weapons: These were the topics that Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko and Interior Minister Jean-Baptiste Manwangari based their speeches on.

They each recalled the government's position concerning disarmament, a policy which will be pursued up to provincial level. They also discussed the recently failed coup d'etat and its continuing investigation. Burundi has a high number of refugees who are called upon to live together with others, but who are faced with the problems of food, shelter, and health.

The prime minister believes provincial governors with territory bordering Rwanda must play a large role in reestablishing trust among the people. The most important recommendations for the governors are ending suspicion between the security forces and the population, and placing themselves above ethnic groupings and partisanship. Governors must head an administration where all levels of the population are involved. Since the nation must survive despite its current crisis, the resumption of economic activity is imperative. The prime minister suggested that schools which are still sheltering displaced people release them, so as to allow the resumption of classes. However, the problem is returning people to their homes when their houses have been burned down or demolished.

### Kenyenkiko: Force May Be Used To Disarm Citizens

*EA2704203094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] The Burundian people, especially those residing in the capital, are concerned about the issue of disarmament. The government announced that the disarming of the civilian population was to begin on 25 April. Our colleague, Salvator Nvuyekure, met the prime minister, who elaborated on this:

[Begin recording] [Nvuyekure] There is no question of decreasing pressure on the suburbs, where the disarmament operation currently is being implemented. After the ultimatum expired on 24 April, military forces for carrying out the operation were put in place. Since 24 April, efforts have been made to minimize the damage, so that innocent people are not victimized. Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko gave assurances that the operation is continuing, that it has not been halted. Military pressure continues so that, according to the prime minister, people gradually will hand over their weapons. The operation is related to re-establishing peace and security. There will be no backpedalling.

[Kanyenkiko] Regarding this issue, the operation will continue as planned. We would like to limit human and material damage. This justifies the steps taken since 25 April to establish contact with the people who are involved in this issue, in order to make it easier to hand over the weapons. We do not want innocent people to pay the cost if armed groups take them hostage. If this peaceful method does not succeed, [words indistinct] arms must be carried out.

[Nvuyekure] Some people say the armed groups and the security forces are negotiating.

[Kanyenkiko] There are no negotiations. Between who and who? There are no negotiations at all. But as I told you, since 25-26 April we have been trying to talk to our representatives so as to find the best way of getting the weapons without human or material losses. There are no negotiations. This is just a method chosen to carry out the operation without losses.



[Nvuyekure] [words indistinct] on the period that you will have to wait, one week, two weeks.

[Kanyenkiko] You know, the management of a country calls for some degree of calm. That means that we shall try all possible means. After that, force will be used to maintain the law. [end recording]

That should make it clear. There should be no more speculation or false rumors. The disarmament operation is under way. In principle, it must continue throughout the entire territory of the Republic.

### **Council of Ministers: Coup Plotters To Be Prosecuted**

*EA2704210494 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Excerpts] Disarmament was also tackled by the Council of Ministers, which held an extraordinary session on 25 April and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Concerning the 24 April coup attempt, the council was informed that the plotters are being prosecuted. Among the four officers involved, three have already been arrested. However, the magistrature remains independent of this process.

## **Rwanda**

### **RPF-Government Clashes Continue Throughout Country**

#### **RPF: Southern Killings Continue**

*EA2604211794 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In areas which are controlled by the RPA [Rwandan Patriotic Army], the massacre of unarmed civilians has stopped, but in southern parts of the country, the carnage continues. The killings are conducted by government forces, MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] youthwingers with tough instructions from Sindikubwabo, the self-proclaimed president.

#### **'Violent Fighting' Resumes in Kigali**

*LD2704130894 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1100 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] In Rwanda, the cease-fire is but a memory. Violent fighting has resumed in Kigali.

[Unidentified correspondent] The cease-fire announced by the rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] came into force on Monday at midnight. The RPF has accused the Army of violently bombing its positions yesterday afternoon. There was heavy fighting in Kigali last night. The RPF bombed the airport because the Rwandan Army has introduced large-caliber guns there, while the RPF and the United Nations wants this airport

to become a neutral zone. The Army has promised to withdraw the guns, and General Dallaire, the commander of UN troops, is expected to try to negotiate a fresh cease-fire.

Fighting continued this morning, but with less intensity. However, it seems that the Army is still slaughtering opposition members. The International Red Cross is trying to evacuate to Zaire those who are threatened, including 5,000 people who have found refuge in a stadium in Cyangugu, in the southwest of Rwanda. A team of 15 Red Cross officers is doing its utmost to give assistance to the wounded in Kigali, but three wounded women being helped by the Red Cross were finished off by the Army as recently as last Sunday.

### **RPF Evacuates Thousands to North**

*EA2704170094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1040 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] president, His Excellency Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, together with other officials, visited people residing in Byumba. In Byumba, they found many Kigali citizens.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 people took refuge in the Amahoro Stadium in Kigali. Sellers RPF fighters did everything possible, despite a crossfire, to use their skills to take all these people to safety. These people are currently within an RPF-controlled zone outside of Kigali. As you may recall, government forces shelled the stadium where these people had taken refuge, killing more than 25 of them and injuring over 50.

The RPF continues to come to the rescue of the population, as it has been doing all along, saving the lives of those people who were still breathing in the various parishes. This work is part of our country's war for liberation. [passage omitted]

### **Government Official on Kigali Fighting**

*AB2704171094 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] The cease-fire between RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels and government forces that was supposed to come into force on Monday [25 April] night, had already broken down yesterday. Since the death of President Habyarimana on 6 April and the ethnic atrocities in Kigali, the RPF has been closing in on the capital. Abe Saleh asked our Kigali correspondent, Nestor Serushago, about the state of fighting today:

[Begin recording] [Serushago] In the northern part of this town, about five kilometers from the heart of the city, there is a heavy fighting between Rwandese forces and the RPF. Battling, each one wanting to get a hold of the top of those hills to the north so that he can control the town. It is going on right now.

[Saleh] Is the fighting only in the north of Kigali?

[Serushago] It is where I can see it is concentrated but also the eastern (?hills) and the south, there are sporadic shootings but not as heavy as that in the north. [end recording]

Not much has been heard recently of the transitional government who fled Kigali to Giterama, south of the city. But now, the commerce minister, (Justin Mugenzi), has turned up in our office in Nairobi. Robin White asked him if now that the cease-fire had broken down, it meant they would be fighting to the bitter end.

[Begin recording] [(Mugenzi)] I understand that RPF does not want anything else than fighting, fighting, fighting. We are trying our best to get whoever can have influence on Ugandan Government because all lies with the Ugandan Government, so that Museveni can bring this RPF to reasoning and asked them to stop it.

[White] Are you claiming that he controls the RPF in some way?

[(Mugenzi)] Well, not only controls but he orders the men, we are convinced that without him, RPF will not behave this way.

[White] Are you losing the war at the moment?

[(Mugenzi)] No, we are not. We are not losing the war, we are only losing people, because people are dying in big numbers, and this is a pity. It is a pity so many people are dying because of this war. And we want to bring an end to the war so that people can stop dying.

[White] But doesn't it look as you might shortly lose total control of Kigali?

[(Mugenzi)] No, I don't think so. According to the information I have, we are in a good position to stand the invasion.

[White] But how can you claim to be in any kind of control when the government itself has abandoned the capital and gone to Giterama

[(Mugenzi)] No, we did not abandon it, we only did not want to work under those shells and those bombs because you can imagine the kind of noise you have there and you know that in any war, a government is always the first target. So if you want to keep some kind of administration and control and power over the country, you must make sure that the government is safe. [end recording]

#### **RPF Headquarters Reportedly Shelled**

AB2804103594 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 28 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 28 Apr (AFP)—The headquarters of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in the capital came under intermittent heavy weapons fire on Thursday [28 April], UN Assistance Mission (UNAMIR) spokesman Abdul Kabia said in Kigali. Contacted by telephone, Kabia said UNAMIR personnel were in the

building, which is normally the seat of the National Development Council (Parliament), "and we had to ask the government forces to stop firing to let them out." It appeared that the rebels did not return the fire, which broke out early in the morning and lasted for more than an hour, Kabia said. He noted that the previous night had been very calm. [passage omitted]

#### **RPF Official Describes Situation in Country**

AB2604215594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Now to Rwanda, where a cease-fire has been declared by the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels, starting from midnight last night. It comes after three weeks of massacres in several parts of the country during which tens of thousands have lost their lives. Rwandan Government forces have also announced a cease-fire starting today. But the United Nations has been unable to get the two sides together to agree on the ground (?rules). RPF Secretary General Theogene Rudasingwa is in Nairobi at the moment. On the line Robin White asked him if the cease-fire was holding:

[Begin recording] [Rudasingwa] Our forces began respecting the cease-fire, which we declared on Saturday [23 April], with effect from midnight last night, but the government troops have been shelling our positions until actually early this afternoon.

[White] Does that mean you will not keep the cease-fire any longer?

[Rudasingwa] We are going to keep the cease-fire but, of course, we do have a legitimate obligation to respond to some of these violations at the time of our own choosing.

[White] So, how long will you give government forces to obey before you start fighting again yourselves?

[Rudasingwa] First of all, we had expected that the troops would immediately respect the cease-fire because the cease-fire takes two to respect. Secondly, we have given a 96-hour grace period within which the government forces must stop the killings.

[White] Now, what is the current military position now, as you said. How much territory do you currently claim to control?

[Rudasingwa] Well, we do control, I think, close to half of the territory of Rwanda and the position—the latest which I have—is that they had an upper hand shortly before we declared the cease-fire and they are remaining in those positions.

[White] How far have you advanced since the fighting started, since the death of President Habyarimana?



[Rudasingwa] We have definitely advanced close to Kigali. As you know, we do control some strategic locations within Kigali.

[White] But how many miles have you actually advanced?

[Rudasingwa] Well, the distance we are talking about may be close to 40, between 40 and 60 kms occasionally.

[White] And do you control any territory at all south of the capital?

[Rudasingwa] As of now, no. I am not aware of any position that we do control in the south of the capital.

[White] Do you have any plans, if the cease-fire breaks down, to try and take over territories south of the capital?

[Rudasingwa] Well, if the cease-fire fails, then we continue with the struggle elsewhere. We shall continue with the objective of contributing to the restoration of law and order. If that means that we should hold some positions anywhere in the territory of Rwanda, then we shall proceed to do that.

[White] I am wondering if in the back of your mind you are thinking of the partition of the country, with you controlling the north and forces which are basically Hutu controlling the south?

[Rudasingwa] (?Unfortunately no), I am sorry to [words indistinct] because we do have a national agenda. We do have a patriotic obligation to rescue the entire people of Rwanda, to rescue the entire territory of Rwanda, and it would be inappropriate and highly irresponsible on the part of anybody to leave any part of the country or any section of the population to some of the people who have unleashed a lot of terror on the population. [end recording]

#### **RPF Leader Kanyarengwe Protests International Condemnation**

EA2704191994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1040 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The president of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, held a news conference yesterday which focused on our country's current situation. He answered journalists' questions on the cause of the resumption of hostilities—after a cease-fire which was announced by the RPF and subsequently violated by government troops—the credibility of the negotiations, the continuing massacres in our country, and on the politicians who are responsible for the atrocities. [passage omitted] By announcing the cease-fire, the RPF showed its predisposition for peace, but the war will always be inevitable as long as its causes are not removed. This is a condition for any other cease-fire.

In fact, the RPF president went on, the international community first should solve the causes of the war

before pushing the RPF to negotiate. Saying that the war should stop is not enough. If the international community had the will to take measures against our war's causes, notably by energetically condemning and actively opposing the continuing massacres in our country, then the international community would have a right to tell the RPF to stop fighting the (?government) forces. Therefore, it is not honorable for the international community to keep silent in the face of these horrible massacres, whose perpetrators pursue survivors inside hospitals and finish them off. The dishonorable attitude of the international community contradicts the need for the cessation of hostilities.

If foreign nationals and UN employees were evacuated by their troops during the first hours of the massacres, why then should the RPF not do the same for Rwandans who have been abandoned by those same foreign troops [words indistinct]?

That is a question the international community should ask itself, before making declarations on keeping the RPF from fighting those criminals who launched themselves to power in our country. [passage omitted]

Concerning war news, the RPF president recalled that the fighting was turning in favor of the Rwandan Patriotic Army on all fronts. The prefectures of Byumba and Kibungu are entirely under the control of the RPF, as well as most of the prefectures of Ruhengeri—not to mention several communes in rural Kigali and important strategic positions in the capital. [passage omitted]

#### **Foreign Minister Discusses Situation**

LD2604115194 Paris Radio France International in French 0545 GMT 26 Apr 94

[Report on interview with Jerome Bican ampaka, foreign minister of transitional government, by Dominique de Courcelles in Paris; date not given]

[Text] Our guest this morning is Jerome Bican ampaka, the foreign minister of the transitional Rwandan Government. The transitional government, which is based some 40 km south of Kigali, was set up after President Habyarimana's death. The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] is refusing to talk to this government, claiming that it is a self-appointed clique of murderers. Jerome Bican ampaka, who is currently visiting Paris, rejects responsibility for the death of the president, for the massacres, and for the war against the RPF.

The army, he claims, is only defending itself against the aggressor and the government is attempting to calm people. Here is the Rwandan foreign minister, interviewed by Dominique de Courcelles.

[Begin recording] [Bican ampaka] Ever since the government launched a pacification action, ever since it called on the gendarmerie to deploy in order to halt massacres and looting, it has succeeded in reducing massacres



throughout the national territory. So if this government had not acted as it did we believe that the destruction would have been far worse.

[De Courcelles] Are you saying that massacres are now abating in Rwanda?

[Bicamumpaka] They are, quite dramatically, but the problem is that in the part of the country controlled by the RPF in the north, the RPF carried out horrendous killings, near Moutarra for instance, where it is estimated that some 20,000 were killed by the RPF. All these actions by the RPF do not make our work any easier.

[De Courcelles] Minister, you seem to be saying that all evil comes from the RPF, that the RPF killed, that it bombed the town, that it brought the war to Kigali. Is the RPF the only party responsible? Was it the RPF which started the killings following President Habyarimana's death?

[Bicamumpaka] Yes. Why? Because just after President Habyarimana's death—you know how the Rwandan president died—the RPF went immediately on the offensive. The units in the [word indistinct] palace in Kigali went on the offensive; they also attacked on the northern front. Following this attack massacres spread throughout the country.

[De Courcelles] You probably know what many are saying, that the army—and the presidential guard within the army—is mostly responsible for these massacres.

[Bicamumpaka] In fact many of these allegations are erroneous. The Rwandan Government did not break the Arusha agreement or go on the offensive—it was the RPF. The cause of this is the death of the president which we blame on the RPF and on the powers supporting it. In the military sphere we note that the RPF is supported by the Ugandan Army; we estimate the size of Ugandan units supporting the RPF at five battalions. There are also Ugandan army Soviet-made helicopters. So the fact that the president was killed and that an attack on the northern front and in Kigali followed shortly after prompts us to say the RPF is at the root of all the evil, of all the massacres currently taking place in the country.

[De Courcelles] Therefore you consider that the gendarmerie, the army, and the presidential guard are beyond any reproach.

[Bicamumpaka] There are certainly elements in the Rwandan Army which have committed crimes, in particular the assassination of some officials, but it cannot be said that they represent the whole of the army. It would have been impossible for the Rwandan Army to face the RPF attack and to massacre people at the same time.

### Minister Delivers Message to African Countries

AB2704153094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Interview with Plan and Economy Minister Augustin Ndirabatware by Eugene Lambene in Libreville on 27 April—recorded]

[Text] [Ndirabatware] I brought a message from the president of the Republic, which I delivered yesterday, and I am going on to another African country. However, I am not on an African tour. This is not a media campaign because we do not have the time yet to undertake such actions. It is absolutely necessary for us to explain some issues concerning the political and military situation in our country. The Rwandan Patriotic Front's [RPF] media campaign and that of its acolytes is such that—if I can say so—the world has received information solely from the RPF which, we know, is often full of lies. Our experiences gained since the beginning of the war in October 1990 can testify to this.

[Lambene] What is your government saying about the massacres?

[Ndirabatware] The RPF is directly and indirectly responsible for these massacres. Undeniably, the RPF—probably with external support—assassinated President Habyarimana. All the other massacres that followed in Rwanda and the ethnic troubles originated from the assassination of the president of the Republic. A private radio in Rwanda had mentioned the assassination plot earlier and people [argued] that the president knew very well that he was being trailed and that he was running the risk of falling victim to a very fatal assassination plot. The only difference is that he never knew whether it was going to happen on the road, in his house, in the office, or in the air. At any rate, people never thought of it happening in an aircraft, especially as Kigali International Airport and its suburbs were under the control of the Belgian contingents of the UN peacekeeping force.

[Lambene] Investigations are going on. Are there any facts so far to establish which side is responsible?

[Ndirabatware] Up until now, the Rwandan Government has not accused any side. However, many factors can be put together to establish that the RPF, with the support of others, is responsible for this assassination.

[Lambene] Which supporters, for example?

[Ndirabatware] We cannot mention them just like that, but what we do know is that the RPF's military equipment does not include SAM-7 missiles which were used in killing the president of the Republic. We also know that the RPF does not have specialists who can handle such missiles and we have noticed that on the battlefield even white soldiers were counted among the dead. So, there is other external support apart from the usual

support from Uganda. Certainly, the RPF has other supporters, probably mercenaries or supporters from other circles.

[Lambene] Presently, the massacres are continuing in the field and unfortunately enough, they will continue further. The problem is, it is easy to enter a civil war but it is very difficult to get out of it. What steps have you taken to get out of it?

[Ngirabatware] Getting out of this civil war in Rwanda will be a complex issue. We are saying this because, now, the civilians are clearly behind the soldiers, behind the Rwandan Armed Forces. This means that, even if a great number of civilians are armed with cut and thrust weapons and with modern weapons, the ultimate goal of this provisional government is to get out of this conflict. The first objective of the present (transitional) government headed by Prime Minister (Jean Kambanda) is to renegotiate with the RPF to which he has offered a cease-fire. Second, we want to bring peace to the country because there is fire on almost all the hills of Rwanda. We adhere entirely to the Arusha peace agreements even if there are still imperfections in this agreement. Nevertheless, we believe that it is only through negotiation and peace that lasting peace can be achieved in Rwanda. We are also telling the RPF to cease fire first and to let us sit around the same negotiating table so that we can talk about peace again in Rwanda, especially as the government is convinced that the RPF cannot take power in Rwanda by the force of arms. [end recording]

#### **Official Accuses Late Prime Minister of Instigating Coup**

AB2704182994 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Nairobi, April 27 (AFP)—Renewed fighting in Kigali, including heavy artillery exchanges, breached unilateral ceasefires declared by government forces and rebels, a UN spokesman said Wednesday [27 April].

During intense fighting early Wednesday, a shell landed on a tennis court 50 metres (yards) from UN headquarters near the Amahoro stadium where about 5,000 displaced people are sheltering, spokesman Abdul Kabia said.

By late in the day the Rwandan capital was again reported calm. "We drew the attention of both sides to the danger they were exposing us to and the fighting shifted," Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali.

But Kabia said the Tutsi-dominated rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front had shelled the airport because the Hutu-led government forces had set up mortars and artillery pieces there and were firing at rebel positions.

Meanwhile, the head of the ruling National Republican Movement for Democracy (MRND) accused former

premier Agathe Uwilingiyimana of plotting a presidential coup prior to her murder on April 7, the date the ethnic carnage which has claimed an estimated 100,000 lives was unleashed.

The United Nations cancelled its flights into Kigali and asked government troops to move their weapons out of the airport, which they promised to do, Kabia said. Four UN planes bringing relief supplies were expected later Wednesday, he said.

According to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation head Philippe Gaillard, a rocket landed late Tuesday on the X-ray unit at a Kigali hospital near a Rwandan army camp. There were no reported casualties.

He said the streets of Kigali were still largely deserted, except for Army, UN and ICRC vehicles.

Both rebels and government forces have declared unilateral ceasefires, and claimed that they were only firing when attacked by the other side, Kabia said, adding that it was impossible to tell who had started the fighting.

The UN has sent ceasefire proposals drawn up by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Organisation of African Unity secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim to both sides and was awaiting a response, Kabia said.

Interim Commerce Minister Justin Mugenzi blamed the failure of the truces on the fact that they were unilateral. "We must go back to the documents, negotiate, and reach a common ceasefire," he said.

UN envoy to Rwanda Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh is in the Kenyan capital Nairobi for discussions with President Daniel arap Moi.

The Red Cross said Booh-Booh planned to visit Zaire and Uganda to ask their leaders to use their "good offices" to end the ethnic and political carnage unleashed after the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a aircraft crash.

Rwanda's bloodbath began when Hutu Presidential Guards accused the rebels of shooting down the president's plane.

The Presidential Guards spearheaded massacres of Tutsis and opposition supporters including Hutus. Clashes were also reported between the president's northern clan and Hutus from southern Rwanda.

Meanwhile Wednesday, the head of Habyarimana's National Republican Movement for Democracy (MRND) accused Uwilingiyimana, killed the day after the plane crash, of having been planning a presidential coup.

Matthew Ngirumpatse told a press conference here that two days before the plane crash, "the prime minister had

called together a few senior officers and told them of her plan to organize a coup against the president."

"I am not trying to justify a murder," Ngirumpatse said here. "I am trying to find the reasons which made soldiers do that," he said.

Ngirumpatse also denied the existence of organized militias within the MRND who have been accused of involvement in massacres, and accused the rebels of having started the bloodletting.

Uwilingiyimana and Habyarimana were members of rival Hutu factions.



**Coverage of National, Provincial Elections**

WA2604120594

For reportage on the South African elections, please see the South African Elections supplement to the 26 April 1994 and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

**'Explosive Device' Detonated at Jan Smuts Airport**

MB2704062694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0615 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—A large explosion believed to be a car bomb shook the international arrivals hall at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday morning. The blast was confirmed by Witwatersrand Liaison Officer Col Dave Bruce. He could not confirm it was a car bomb.

A spokesman for the Joint Operational Centre in Pretoria said although details of the airport blast were still scanty, reports had been received three people had been injured—one seriously. "There was a car bomb," said a spokeswoman at the Operational Centre.

But police in a later official statement said "an explosive device...as yet unknown type" exploded at the airport. Police could not immediately confirm any deaths.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported a "car bomb" exploded at the parking area adjoining the arrivals facility. Kempton Park fire brigade officers were treating several injured people who sustained injuries.

**18 Reported Injured**

MB2704071694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Eighteen people have been injured, at least six of them seriously, in this morning's explosion at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg. The blast occurred on the second floor of the international arrivals hall, causing extensive damage to the interior of the building. Several windows were blown out and the ceiling collapsed.

**Scene at Airport Described**

MB2704064394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0712 GMT 27 Apr 94

[From the "Election '94" program]

[Text] [Announcer Patricia Glyn] Our reporter has arrived at Jan Smuts Airport. Hendrick Martin is on the line to us from there now to give us an update on the bomb which occurred there earlier this morning. Hendrick, hello. How close are you to where the bomb actually exploded?

[Martin] Well, I'm on the spot where the bomb exploded, on the inside of the airport building. It's actually just

outside the windows on the second floor, a sort of parking area, it's just opposite the international departures hall. A lot of damage has been done. The windows are smashed. The ceiling has fallen in in several places. Even from the ground floor outside, some of the windows were shattered, and you can also parts of the ceiling hanging down.

[Glyn] Hendrick, our news bulletin at nine implied that 18 people had been injured. Do you have an update on that number for us, and have they been taken to hospital?

[Martin] There seems to be conflicting reports on this. One of the fireman said 18 people had been injured, but according to the managing director of the airport, Mr. (Braam) Loots, only nine people were injured and only one of them seriously injured. And the police say there were no fatalities. Now at this stage everybody who has been injured has been removed. The airport has actually been opened, and most of emergency vehicles have departed already.

[Glyn] Hendrick, the injured, were they were passengers or people merely seeing others off in the international arrivals hall?

[Martin] I can't give you specifics on that. What I can say is that one of the witnesses, one of the people who was actually injured, very slightly, but he was injured in the blast, and he saw what was happening. He and a number of people with him, all of them employees of the airport, and they seem to have been injured, he mentioned a figure of four or five people. I think, if I look at the damage, I think some people who may have been passengers could have been injured as well because of the damage on the inside of the building. This is where passengers collect for their departures.

[Glyn] So Hendrick let me get this straight, the bomb was planted in a car outside the international arrivals hall, but the distance between where the car was parked and the hall was merely a matter of meters, was it?

[Martin] That's how it looks. According to this witness, he told me his whole story. He saw a white Peugeot vehicle and he saw smoke coming from the boot of this car. He had two traffic officials with him, they also saw it, and they tried via radio to contact, to get help, to get someone to come and look at this, and he said the next moment there was a tremendous blast, and it is literally just on the other side of the window.

[Glyn] Now did this person also see the man that the police are looking for, some chap with red hair who was taken away, or drove away in a Toyota Corolla?

[Martin] No, he didn't see anybody, at least he didn't mention seeing anybody, but another witness apparently did see someone running away from the area, and apparently the police are in the process of compiling an identikit based on the description of the person.

[Glyn] Hendrick, thank you very much.

#### Police Question Suspect

MB2704074994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736  
GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—Police were questioning a suspect who matched the description of a white man seen running away from a car shortly before Jan Smuts Airport was rocked by a powerful car bomb on Wednesday. SAP [South African Police] spokesman Capt Wikus Webber said the suspect had been driving a white Toyota. He was fairly tall and had long brown hair.

Police confirmed there had been no deaths as a result of the blast but said two injured people were in a serious condition. Police confirmed the blast had been a car bomb.

Airport workers were still cleaning up debris—mostly shattered glass—at 9.30AM after the 7.15AM blast. At least 18 people were injured in the blast.

#### Law and Order Minister Comments

MB2704080294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0728  
GMT 27 Apr 94

[Report by Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town April 27 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Wednesday [27 April] morning he thought arrests were possible in connection with the Jan Smuts Airport blast. Speaking shortly before casting his vote at the Parow Centre Mr Kriel said car bombs were extremely difficult to detect before the time unless every single car was searched. Security had however been stepped up.

#### Airport Officials Comment

MB2704105594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958  
GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—South African Airways spokesman Leon Els said international departures at Jan Smuts Airport would be fully operational by 2PM on Wednesday [27 April] after the car bomb. Mr Els said all international flights scheduled to leave before 2.15PM would depart from Terminal C while mopping up operations were in progress. "We expect to have everything back to normal at about 2PM however".

He advised passengers to arrive earlier than usual as security had been stepped up and cars would not be allowed to remain unattended outside the building. "Otherwise everything will operate as usual. The domestic services will remain unchanged and the parking lots fully operational."

Public relations officer for Jan Smuts Airport, Coenie Meyer, said passengers could be assured that they would be safe. "The airport is totally secure and we have been working closely with police," he said. "Security has been extremely strict."

"We diverted only one flight from Lufthansa to Bloemfontein but that has now arrived. Otherwise all flights have arrived and departed as scheduled."

Mr Meyer said the damage caused by the bomb had mostly been to windows, aluminium frames and the ceiling.

The Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, condemned the bombing, saying in a statement the chain of reactionary violence since Sunday "will never stop our people in their road to victory. We condemn these bombings and killings of our people with the contempt they deserve."

#### De Klerk Comments on Bombing

MB2704113594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1106 GMT 27 Apr 94

[From the "Newsbrief" program]

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk says the answer to this morning's bomb blast is a peaceful, well-supported election. During a visit to a polling station in Soweto, he told Sontie Maseko that strong action was being taken to prevent bombings.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] The police will act very firmly. They have taken all the precautions to assure that this spate of bombs will be limited, and that the people behind it will be apprehended. Some progress is being made, we must not interfere with the investigation, but you have our assurance that the investigation is carrying on full blast and that they have a very, very good strong team on this, and I'm sure we will have success.

[Maseko] All eyes are on South Africa. Now what does this do to our international image?

[De Klerk] Well, obviously it's bad to our international image, but a good turnout, with a very high percentage poll, which is already apparent we will get, and the peaceful election will far outweigh the negative image. It will prove that we are dealing here with a small lunatic radical fringe, and that the overwhelming majority of all South Africans are committed to peace, and that this country is now departing on a new voyage towards prosperity and peace for all its people. [end recording]

#### Azanla Denies Responsibility

MB2704153294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437  
GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—The shadowy Azanian National Liberation Army [Azanla], military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement [BCM], on Wednesday [27 April] denied responsibility for the bomb blast that rocked Jan Smuts Airport and injured 16 people, two seriously.



Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] official Dr Gomolemo Mokae said by telephone: "To the best of our information Azanla was not involved in the placing of the bomb."

Azapo is a BCM member and is boycotting the all-race election.

Dr Mokae said it was not uncommon for "De Klerk and company" to respond to such activities by condemning not only the white right, but also the black left.

He was responding to a caller claiming to be from Azanla and claiming responsibility for the blast. "It is a bogus call initiated by the white regime to try to get rid of the egg on its face."

Dr Mokae added although Azapo remained opposed to participating in the election, it believed it was the democratic rights of anyone to take part in the polls.

#### **Police Arrest 31 Suspects in String of Bombings**

*MB2704134694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—Police have arrested 31 suspects and confiscated arms and explosives in connection with the recent bomb blasts at Johannesburg, Germiston and Jan Smuts Airport.

This was announced by Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe at a special press conference held at Caesar's Palace, Braamfontein, where exhibits and a special video tape was made available to the media. He said teams of SAP [South African Police] members had worked around the clock for the past few days to hunt down those responsible for the blasts and to prevent further blasts.

"The result was a remarkable breakthrough resulting in 31 arrests," he said.

The arrests were carried out in Rustenberg, Ventersdorp and Pretoria and involved the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging's [AWB, [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] elite Ystergarde [Iron Guard].

Gen van der Merwe said some had given themselves up and that those arrested included a police reservist. Those arrested were the brains of the group and it could not be excluded that others were involved, including leaders, but this was currently under further investigation.

The first suspect was arrested and held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Sunday, but the rest were regular arrests, gen van der merwe said. He said the suspects were being held at various locations which were being kept secret.

The successful results were primarily the product of good intelligence work, he said.

Those arrests were all allegedly connected to the bombs which were detonated in central Johannesburg on

Sunday, at the Germiston taxi rank on Monday, the Pretoria restaurant on Monday night and Wednesday's Jan Smuts Airport blast. The three explosions claimed 21 lives and injured 173 people.

Other blasts where only material damage was caused were also being linked to the group. These occurred at taxi ranks in Randfontein and Westonaria on Monday morning.

#### **AWB Members Among Suspects**

*MB2704160694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 27 SAPA—Thirty-one suspects—some of them members of the AWB's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] elite Ystergarde [Iron Guard] unit—have been arrested and are being held in connection with several bomb blasts which have hit the Witwatersrand and Pretoria areas since the weekend.

Two of the men are policemen, one a serving member and the other a reservist. All those arrested are being held at different places and investigations into further connections, perhaps at leadership level, are in progress. This was announced by the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, at a special media conference called at a Braamfontein, Johannesburg night club on Wednesday afternoon.

A confiscated pipe bomb and its explosives were exhibited to the media and a special video tape was released to SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV and other television journalists.

The blasts caused the death of 21 people and the injury of 173. "Investigation teams have been working around the clock over the past few days to hunt down those responsible for recent terror blasts and in an attempt to prevent further blasts," Gen Van der Merwe said. This team effort, co-ordinated and executed nationally, had resulted in a remarkable breakthrough, he said.

"The achievement again illustrates the will, commitment and ability of the SAP [South African Police] to maintain law and order and should also be seen as a strong warning to those who wish to achieve their aims through violent means. Using violence to achieve their aims is not only futile and pointless, but will ultimately lead to their own destruction," he said.

The media conference was shown 4kg of fertiliser explosive which police experts said was "amateur" but the effect of which, packed in a 12cm diameter by 60cm steel pipe, was "utterly professional".

The pipe bomb had been confiscated in a roadblock at which suspect was expected. "The breakthrough must be attributed to the sheer hard work and determination of the investigation teams involved, as well as exceptional intelligence work," the police commissioner said.



The breakthrough apparently started with the first arrest. A suspect was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Sunday. Regular arrests then followed in Rustenberg, Ventersdorp and Pretoria, involving some members of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging's elite Ystergarde. Some suspects had given themselves up.

Police were confident that those arrested were the brains of the group but it could not be excluded that others were involved, including leaders. This was currently under further investigation, Gen van der Merwe said. He said the suspects were being held at various locations which were being kept secret.

#### **Police Comment on Arrests**

*MB2804071194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0658 GMT 28 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 28 SAPA—More arrests were to follow after police arrested a 32nd suspect in connection with the spate of bomb blasts on the Reef, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said on Thursday [28 April].

Gen van der Merwe said in an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] interview there was prima facie evidence that the suspects had been involved in the explosions. They would be brought before the courts soon.

It was difficult to say whether more Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] Ystergarde [Iron Guard] members were involved, Gen van der Merwe said, but the suspects came from a "certain circle" in the AWB.

Gen van der Merwe added that police were investigating intimidation charges countrywide, but the charges could not be described as "widescale".

#### **Explosion Damages 2 Homes in Northern Cape**

*MB2704092294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Postmasburg April 27 SAPA—Two houses were damaged by an explosion near Postmasburg in the Northern Cape on Wednesday [27 April], police spokesperson Capt Rita Crafford said. The blast, caused by an unidentified device, caused R[and]40,000's damage to the Beeshoek home of Mr H A Beets, headmaster of the Postdene secondary school at Postmasburg. Damage of R2,000 was also caused to the adjacent home of Mr F A Koloi. Police were investigating a charge of terrorism, she said. No-one was hurt. The motive for the attack was not known. She said the school was not used as a voting station.

#### **Bomb Defused at Potchefstroom Polling Station**

*MB2704122394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] An explosive device found outside the main polling station at Potchefstroom in the Western Transvaal was rendered harmless before it could explode this morning. A police spokesman said a parcel found outside the town's banquet halls early this morning had aroused suspicion and was found to contain commercial explosives.

#### **Police Defuse Bomb in Bloemfontein**

*MB2704142794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Kroonstad April 27 SAPA—Police defused a home-made bomb set to explode against a water tower outside Soutpan, about 50km west of Bloemfontein, on Wednesday [27 April]. A spokesman said the bomb consisted of two hollowed-out 14kg gas bottles joined together and filled with plastic explosives, with an electronic timing device and a detonator. No further details were available.

#### **ANC Zuma's House Attacked for Second Time**

*MB2604203894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] Unknown people have set fire to the house belonging to ANC Natal premiership candidate Jacob Zuma at Inkandla in Zululand. There were no casualties, and the extent of the damage is not known.

The attack on Mr. Zuma's house followed rumors that he would no longer contest the premiership. However, Mr. Zuma dismissed the rumors and gave the assurance that he was still determined to participate in the elections. This is the second attack on Mr. Zuma's house in a month.

#### **ANC's Maharaj Reportedly Orders Raid on KwaZulu Camp**

*MB2704093994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Durban April 27 SAPA—The KwaZulu government paramilitary training camp outside Ulundi was allegedly raided by the South African Police [SAP] on Tuesday [26 April] night, a move which drew condemnation on Wednesday from the KwaZulu Police [KZP].

KZP Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During slammed the late night raid as "highly suspect, provocative and unacceptable", adding that it had jeopardised KZP/SAP relations.

SAP spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo said on Wednesday morning he was not aware of any raid, but promised to investigate the claim.

Gen During said the move was initiated by Mac Maharaj, senior African National Congress representative on the Transitional Executive Council and lawyer Howard Varney who is investigating alleged KZP hit squads.

Gen During said the SAP had told him the raid was executed because training at the Mlaba camp was in contravention of the state of emergency, declared in Natal/KwaZulu almost a month ago.

The SAP was also apparently seeking suspected members of alleged hit squads who were supposed to have been harboured at the camp, Gen During said.

Several arms, ammunition, a "large number" of manuals and documents were seized in the raid, he added. But, "no evidence of unlawful military or paramilitary training was found and neither was there any trace of the so-called hit squad suspects", Gen During said.

The general criticised the timing of the raid, saying it was bound to affect goodwill which existed between the KZP and SAP. "In many quarters this incident will no doubt be regarded as an invasion and an aggression against the KwaZulu government and people," he added.

The Mlaba camp has trained thousands of recruits to form "self-protection units" throughout Natal and in the Transvaal, but the ANC alleges its graduates have been involved in fomenting violence.

#### **Mandela Confident of Security Forces' Support**

*MB2604145994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela is confident of retaining the support of the security forces, particularly the higher echelons, if he is inaugurated as president on May 10. He made this comment on Tuesday [26 April] in his final press interview before the Independent Electoral Commission releases the results of the nationwide poll.

The ANC leader, certain to be the country's first black president, is scheduled to cast his vote at a polling booth just outside Durban on Wednesday—the day general voting kicks off.

Speaking to SAPA in the Presidential Suite of a downtown Johannesburg hotel on Tuesday afternoon, Mr Mandela said he had received assurances from SA Defence Force and SA Police generals of their full co-operation. "We are exchanging information and removing any feeling of insecurity on their part, and I think we have established good relations between ourselves and the security forces.

"I have addressed firstly a meeting of all the police generals together with Mr Hernus Kriel (law and order minister) and his deputy, and the full staff of the SA

Defence Force together with Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee and his deputy, Mr Wynand Breytenbach."

Mr Mandela added perceptions of the security forces at grassroots level would also have to change to enable better interaction between them and the community at large. "It is a question of supporting the security forces and making them legitimate and credible in so far as the masses of the people are concerned. Members of other population groups have already been drawn into the command structures of the security forces, and this has helped to restore confidence in the security forces.

"We are departing from the case where blacks are only there to carry out orders of the command structures that are solely white."

The ANC believed in additional steps to galvanise the community behind the police and army. "It is also a question of a change in training of the security forces...that they should be trained in such a way that the poor image they have amongst the black community is removed.

"The introduction of community policing is also going to be a major factor in improving the relationship between the security forces and the masses of the people," the ANC president said.

The ANC and government had already gone far towards redressing racial imbalances in the security forces, he added.

#### **New National Flag Raised After Midnight 27 Apr**

*MB2704091694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] This morning people woke up to a new South Africa after the interim constitution came into effect at midnight. The new national flag was raised at ceremonies at a minute past midnight to the singing of the South African two national anthems, "Die Stem" ["The Voice"] and "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" ["God Bless Africa"].

#### **Afrikaner Front Hoists 'Liberation' Flag**

*MB2604205194 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] The current national flag, the orange, white and blue will flutter for the last time today before government buildings. It will be lowered at midnight and be replaced by a flag entirely foreign to the nation, the flag of the TEC [Transitional Executive Council].

Afrikaner National Front leader Ferdi Hartzenberg will hoist the liberation flag at midnight tonight at Donkerhoek. According to the National Front, the flag will be regarded as a freedom symbol until such time that the future national republic introduces another flag. Dr.



Hartzenberg will render a brief address during the occasion. The ceremony will be coupled with prayers.

Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg has also requested flag-raising on Wednesday between 0400 GMT and 0500 GMT. In a statement, he requested the flag-raising to take place in every town and city. He has asked that the national flag and the liberation flag, such as the four-color or the Orange Free State flag, be hoisted during the occasion and that the national anthem of South Africa, "Die Stem" ["The Voice"], be sung or played over loud hailers.

**\* Afrikaner Fears About Life Under ANC Rule Detailed**

**\* Church Warns Against Communism**

**94AF0173A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 24 Mar 94 p 11**

[Text] Cape Town—The African National Congress (ANC) is clutching—in the form of the South African Communist Party (SACP)—a "Soviet tiger cub" to its bosom and is raising it so that it can later do its destructive work, warns DIE KERKBODE, official publication of the [South African] Dutch Reformed Church in its most recent edition.

"Communism, just like racism, is a very serious threat to our country. If the ANC, for its own reasons, offers a safe harbor to the SACP, it should not expect that the church will look the other way for the sake of peace. Excusing and accepting atheistic communism is entirely too great a price to pay for 'unity in South Africa.' The church dares not agree to that. Is the church engaging in 'partisan politics' when it advises its members against voting for an anti-Christian party with a history of persecuting the church? If this is so, then it becomes the church's mission in this case to engage in 'partisan politics,'" the lead article contends.

The argument that the ANC's alliance with communists is comparable to the coalition between the Allies and the Soviet Union in World War II to bring Germany to its knees, is rejected. "The sad truth is that after World War II the Soviet Union left an even more terrible trail of blood in its wake than did Nazi Germany prior to and during the war."

According to the article, the Reverend Kobus Van Der Westhuyzen, moderator of the Western Cape's most recently held synod, has said that the church cannot do otherwise than to tell the faithful that they cannot vote for communism. "Throughout the years the church has spoken out against communism, which advocates a form of atheism, and this is still the case. It is a pity that the ANC has not distanced itself from the SACP. It would have made its message easier."

Dr. Pieter Bingle, minister of the Cape Town Reformed Congregation, told the newspaper that believers cannot support an ideology such as communism whose values

are alien to the values of the Bible. "The communists are known for the fact that they will try anything—at any price and regardless of the path they pursue—to achieve their Marxist ideals." Prof. Pieter Potgieter, moderator of the most recent General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, denies that the church's discouraging people to vote for the SACP can be regarded as interfering in the political arena. He said that the SACP is not participating in the election as a separate party. Professor Potgieter said that a specific ideology is at issue here to which the church is opposed and the church believes that its members should take this into consideration when they go to vote.

**\* Elections Portend 'Satanic' Rule**

**94AF0173B Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 25 Mar 94 p 4**

[Commentary: "Hell Awaits on the Other Side of 27 April"]

[Text] The date of 27 April 1994 is an absolute date. The plan is to elect a so-called democratic parliament over a three-day period centered on 27 April. Have we given some careful thought as to how that "parliament" is going to look if it is ever elected? What follows here is a picture of what we can expect in that regard.

Satanic worshippers, Hindus, Muslims, believers in witch-doctors, atheists, and a bunch of people calling themselves Christians will be sitting in the same benches. It is alarming but not too far-fetched to call it a Satanic parliament.

That Satanic parliament, if it ever becomes a reality, will be making laws for us Christians. The country will be governed according to those laws. Those laws will regulate the education of our children and prescribe the kind of education for them. Do you think it is going to be a Christian national education? Those who think so are thinking like children. Do you think that that education is going to be given in your children's mother tongue? Do you think their teacher is going to be someone from the Boer-Afrikaner people? Do you think you are going to have any say on the school board of your children's school? Do you think that the neighborhoods are going to look any different than Soweto? Do you think that you will be able to go about outside of your fortified house or your squatter's hut after dark or even during the day? Do you think you are still going to have work and food for your family?

And furthermore: Do you think that you as a white person are going to have any rights before the law? When your children are assaulted and your spouses are treated in a manner that will shock you, do you think that someone is going to listen to you? Have you so quickly forgotten the outrages in the Belgian Congo? Just ask those people. They are still living among us because they fled here in their extreme humiliation and ruin. For you



there is no more opportunity to flee. The southernmost tip of Africa is Cape Agulhas, and that is still a part of South Africa.

*Just think carefully whether you want to participate in the creation of this Satanic parliament.*

There is something that we must remember well: We readily call ourselves Christians. The Word expressly says that the righteous may *never* pull together with the godless in the same yoke. There is no way for us to evade this prohibition—it stands fast. Any person who calls himself or herself a Christian and participates in the Satanic parliament commits high treason against Christianity. Those who take their place in that parliament as well as those who even vote for it are participating in it and will have to answer to the Creator for that.

*Those participants will just have to ponder whether a position and a big salary are perhaps the 30 pieces of silver.*

We are proud to say that the blood of the French Huguenots also flows in our veins. These are the people who fled from France, their homeland, with only the clothes on their backs and their precious Bible, baked in a loaf of bread. They left behind family, friends, property—*everything* except their faith in their Creator. That was more precious to them than anything else. Do you think that they would have wanted a position in a Satanic parliament for all the money in the world?

*Perhaps many of our people who call themselves Afrikaners or Christians should read the history of the Huguenots again. Perhaps they will then return in time to things that really matter rather than participating in a Satanic parliament for temporal gain and the hypocritical appearance of sacrifice.*

We have pity in our hearts for these people. They were once part of the Afrikaner-Boer people. They also have children who should become part of our glorious people but whom they now want to sacrifice to an alien conglomerate [sic]. What answers are they going to give to those ruined, crushed little children when they begin to ask questions? They will have to start looking hard for answers right now. The time for finding answers is extremely short. With open arms we invite our people to come back.

*Come back to your people who need you. Come, so that together we can build a free republic of the people where we can be ourselves, can govern ourselves, can serve our Creator in freedom and can raise our children as Christian Boer-Afrikaners for the next generation.*

The time is short and the days until 27 April are few. The sun is hanging low in the west. Soon darkness will descend upon Azania while the light shall dawn over the republic of the people.

*We know, we believe, we shall be victorious, we do not fight alone: When Azania fights in the darkness, we fight in the light.*

### \* White Free Press 'Doomed'

94AF0173C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 1 Mar 94 p 11

[Report by Ingo Capraro on a commentary by Charles Moore, editor of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, appearing in THE SPECTATOR; date not given: "Free White Press in South Africa Has Only Two Years Left"]

[Text] London—Today's free, white-managed press in South Africa has probably less than two years of freedom left, according to a British newspaper editor who attended the just-concluded conference of the International Press Institute in Cape Town. It is relatively apparent that Mr. Nelson Mandela, who addressed the conference, wishes to have a one-party state, writes Mr. Charles Moore, editor of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in the most recent edition of THE SPECTATOR.

The African National Congress (ANC) is already a huge system of patronage for millions who would like to get ahead in life. The ANC has the capacity for large-scale organized violence. It enjoys the sentimental indulgence of the outside world and it has a socialist program and a strong communist contingent. Why then should it allow the niceties of a multiparty democracy to stand in its path?

The ANC needs capital but not freedom as it is generally understood in the West. "When Mr. Mandela spoke to us—as an audience of journalists—he said he wants to have 'diversity in the media.' This means that there must be important newspapers controlled by blacks and a black-controlled broadcasting system—natural things for him to want." Yet his vision is not one of "competition among titles" but of something less: He wants ANC control.

The greatest danger, writes Mr. Moore, is that President F.W. de Klerk gave away too much in the negotiations. Historians will focus on the last year or so of the talks and will question whether it was necessary for him to rush his own pace by setting a specific date for the election before agreement had been reached on the constitution—for the election is one in which the winners take all. That imposes a thoroughly centralized authority upon a profoundly nonunitarian nation. This is, in view of the fact that the ANC could perhaps get more than two-thirds of the votes and thus could modify the constitution, a proposition for a one-party state.

South African Press Review for 27 Apr  
MB2704101594

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

Mandela's Call To End Mass Action—"Nelson Mandela correctly anticipates difficulty in bringing home to his supporters that the time for mass action is over," states the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 April in

a page-11 editorial. This is because workers throughout the country "have become accustomed to walking out or downing tools when they cannot get their own way. Having encouraged mass action as an effective method of bringing pressure on the Government, the ANC is not now going to switch it off too easily." "Perhaps" the "most daunting" task for the future government is to convince people to stop thinking in "terms of resistance" and start thinking about "addressing problems."

#### SOWETAN

Elections in KwaZulu-Natal—"The eyes of South Africa and perhaps the world are likely to be on the KwaZulu-Natal region after the elections," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 April in a page-6 editorial. The violence in this area of the country is "obviously a symptom of socio-economic problems...and is not about to stop after the elections." Kenyan mediator Washington Okumu, who played a role in encouraging Buthelezi to join the elections, warned that "there is a tendency among victorious political groups in Africa to wipe out the losers. But we believe the elections could also serve to end the deep enmity between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] with King Goodwill Zwelithini playing a vital role. Our wish is that there should be a balance in the distribution of power which will give the king the chance to play a unique role in the history of South Africa." In conclusion the SOWETAN states that "Natal is a vital region and if things go wrong there, they are likely to take similarly unfortunate routes in the rest of the country."

#### South African Press Review for 28 Apr

MB2804145994

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Call To Extend Voting Day if Necessary—"The election is teetering in some areas," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 April. The list of "unsupplied ballots, unopened stations and unstuck stickers is proving much too long for comfort." It "seems unlikely that by tonight" all people will have voted, and the Independent Electoral Commission's (IEC) response has "thus far displayed the smack of the high horse. The Commission should swallow its pride. Its staff—and South Africa knows they are exhausted, and is grateful—should stiffen the sinews for what could be a long laaste skof [last shift]. If tomorrow must be a fourth day, let it be so. Neither the letter of the law nor the drooping of eyelids should lead to doors being closed as long as any voters are left standing in the cold."

Call for 'Firm Action' Against Bombers—A second editorial on the same page says "nothing could have been more sickening for ordinary citizens making their way to

voting stations yesterday than the news that another bomb had gone off, this time at Jan Smuts Airport." News of arrests "is a welcome indication that the police are pursuing their responsibilities with vigour." The perpetrators of these "cowardly" acts should be brought before the courts. "Only firm action will dissuade the similarly-minded from more of the same as the new order finds its feet."

U.S. Interest in South Africa—On the same page Peter Fabricius writes "In Washington" on the amount of U.S. media attention to South Africa. Fabricius says that according to THE WASHINGTON POST, "by many of the traditional definitions of national interest, the U.S. might appear to have little stake in the SA elections. There are no oil fields to protect, no U.S. troops or bases in the region, no Soviet surrogates to contain and no colonial guilt to assuage." Fabricius therefore believes part of the explanation for the U.S. interest in South Africa "seems to be enlightened self-interest. The Clinton Administration has identified South Africa as one of the world's 10 best emerging markets and is trying hard to buy in while the prices are low, so to speak."

#### BUSINESS DAY

IEC 'Not Totally To Blame' for Electoral Arrangement Faults—"Some of the failings of the R 700m [million rand] electoral machine have been inexcusable, but tempting as it is to accuse it, the Independent Electoral Commission is not totally to blame," declares the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 April. The IEC "was operating in a situation without precedent, necessitating guesswork and assumption about how many people would vote, and where." Inkatha's last-minute decision to participate in the election also "put a huge additional burden on an already pressed organisation." Therefore, "if an extra public holiday, additional polling hours, a few million more ballot papers and some careful negotiation about controversial ballot papers can overcome the problem, the nation will have come off lightly. The new South Africa was never going to be easy, but it is here."

#### SOWETAN

IEC Electoral Arrangements 'Fine Job'—"It would have been a miracle for yesterday's elections to have gone off without technical hitches," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 April. The paper notes that the IEC was blamed for "shoddy arrangements in various areas." "In the first place, such shortcomings are common to all elections. In the second place, this country undertook this gigantic exercise for the first time. Finally, the politicians should take much of the blame for hindering the process towards election day and making the work of the IEC difficult by the constant changing of deadlines. The IEC, in fact, must be congratulated for doing a fine job under difficult circumstances."



## Angola

### Government, UNITA Discuss Presidential Election

*MB2604194094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] In Lusaka, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams are looking for an agreement concerning the specific principles that will govern the second round of presidential elections. The negotiating teams are slowly coming to an understanding, but there are no indications that a general and definitive accord might be written within the next few days. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] The government and UNITA teams to the Lusaka peace talks continue to discuss the conclusion of the presidential elections. Of the eight points in the section on the specific principles governing the conclusion of the presidential elections, six have already been dealt with. Two remain and they are giving enough trouble. The negotiating teams met on their own the whole day today. They have reached no understanding yet, even though sources close to the talks say consensus is around the corner. To that end, the advice of UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the mediator at the talks, has been asked. What is the source of disagreement, after all?

Well, UNITA is insisting on Electoral Law amendments it deems necessary, but the government has its own formula and has reservations about such amendments. The final source of disagreement has to do with the role of the media during the presidential elections, notably the role of national mass media whose work is not linked to the specific work of the National Electoral Council. [end recording]

### Lusaka Negotiators Deal With Electoral Law

*MB2704204194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao]

[Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are staying put on the question of whether the Electoral Law should be revised. There are still differences about this issue. UNITA wants the government negotiators to make an undertaking that once a peace accord is signed in Lusaka, the Electoral Law can be reviewed. UNITA does not want a gentleman's agreement, but one in black and white.

The government negotiating team is facing a difficult situation because in order to make such an undertaking it has to have the green light from the National Assembly.

This morning, the government and UNITA delegations met without the mediator. In the afternoon, the negotiating teams called Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special

representative in Angola to join them. Sources close to the mediator said this afternoon that Beye today presented the government and UNITA delegations with a document that contains points advantageous to the two sides. The document deals with the Electoral Law.

### UNITA Radio Reports on Lusaka Peace Talks

*MB2804072494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Apr 94*

[Text] The Angolan peace talks are continuing in the Zambian capital. The two sides met face to face yesterday morning, in the presence of the mediators, to discuss the conclusion of the electoral process. It was agreed at that meeting that the two sides would enjoy an equitable distribution and control of state finance during the electoral campaign.

Meanwhile, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to believe that the existing Electoral Law must undergo some changes so that the grave errors of September 1992 do not occur again. The media will not have the right to broadcast election results before the National Electoral Council has done so.

Nevertheless, the Luanda team to the Lusaka talks continues to defend its position that everything must stay as it was in 1992. In view of that, no one knows whether the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] intends to perpetrate electoral fraud yet again against the people of Angola.

The mediators headed by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye have been tireless. Blondin Beye has already delivered yet another general document to the two sides in a bid to narrow differences between UNITA and the MPLA-PT in those areas.

The two sides are expected to have met again yesterday to start analyzing the new proposal advanced by the mediators.

### 42 Government Troops Reportedly Killed in Cuanza Sul

*MB2704213594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] The last People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola's [FAPLA] forward post in the direction of Ebo District of Cuanza Sul Province, situated in (?Conda) region, was defeated on 26 April. FAPLA forces tried to invade areas controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The clash lasted for 30 minutes. Generalissimo Joao de Matos' troops left 42 confirmed killed on the ground [words indistinct] AK-47's, three RPK's, six RPG-7's [words indistinct] 40 82-mm mortars, 6,000 rounds 14.5-mm antiaircraft gunS, 62 RPG-7 rockets, 13 60-mm mortars, and other military equipment. Search operations are in progress. Ebo District has been under UNITA control since [words indistinct].

Clashes took place in (Calacananga) region of Cuanza Norte at approximately 1500 [1400 GMT] on 26 April. A



week ago, a force involved in the offensive against N'Dal-  
atando had been defeated in the same area. UNITA forces  
found six killed on the ground, including a South African  
mercenary [words indistinct] a book in Afrikaans, and a  
photograph showing what is believed to be his wife and  
child. UNITA also captured large quantities of South  
African-made war materiel.

**UNITA Reportedly Fires at Government Forces in  
Cuito**

*MB2704205094 Luanda TPA Television Network in  
Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Report from Cuito by correspondent Faria Horacio]

[Text] The calm that had prevailed in Cuito in the past 72  
hours, was this morning disrupted by small weapons fire  
and mortar explosions. It all happened at about 0900  
[0800 GMT] when UNITA [National Union for the Total  
Independence of Angola] rebels began firing light weapons  
and launching shells at government forces deployed in the  
southern part of the city. It lasted for about 15 minutes,  
and sources say two people were killed and five others  
wounded. There was agitation among the residents, and  
the streets were deserted for about an hour. As is usually  
the case, the men in the service of Savimbi fire shells at the  
defenseless residents because they are unable to face gov-  
ernment forces.

**Government Troops Said To Control Cabinda**

*MB2604172094 Luanda TPA Television Network in  
Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] The military situation in Cabinda is controlled by  
the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] despite operations by  
the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave  
[FLEC] and the National Union for the Total Indepen-  
dence of Angola [UNITA] in that province. Colonel Paiva,  
spokesman for the Cabinda Military Front Command,  
says that FLEC concentrates its actions in settlements to  
blame the FAA in the event of civilian victims.

By 2100 [2000 GMT] on 23 April, elements of the so-  
called Renewed FLEC tried to destroy the microwave  
communication system belonging to Angola Telecom  
enterprise. Using 60-mm mortars and AKM and PKM  
automatic weapons, the so-called Renewed FLEC men  
infiltrated the (Trezo) area in the outlying area of the city  
of Cabinda, attacking FAA positions. They then intended  
to destroy the communication system, isolating Cabinda  
from the rest of the country. The prompt response of the  
FAA detachment thwarted FLEC's intentions and in their  
flight they left the organization's pamphlets. The Cabinda  
Military Front Command spokesman says FAA are ready  
to respond to and thwart this kind of operations.

[Begin Paiva recording] As well as the attack the Renewed  
FLEC carried out against the antennas on 25 April, which  
was thwarted, the FLEC recently carried another attack in  
the (Tando Zinze) area. On this occasion they ambushed  
an isolated vehicle belonging to FAA. Our forces reacted

promptly, causing unspecified losses to the enemy. There  
is no other event worth mentioning. [end recording]

**FAA Chief Notes Importance of Special Paratroops**

*MB2604203394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, continue inten-  
sively to reorganize their troops as an (?example) for the  
various war fronts throughout the country. The FAA  
General Staff is particularly concerned about increasing  
the number of its men, improving its military strategies,  
and equipping the army with sophisticated equipment. At  
the close of a course for Air Force paratroops today, Chief  
of General Staff Joao de Matos revealed that the three  
FAA branches are training special forces.

[Begin Matos recording] The paratroops should play a  
decisive role at this particular time in the life of our  
country. They are FAA elite units, so they attract under-  
standable expectations and hopes. The soldiers who have  
just completed this course are not just any troops that  
jump off planes in parachutes. More than that, they are a  
valuable contingent of armed men with high combat skills,  
high morale, and great psychological qualities that allow  
them to carry out offensive and defensive operations. [end  
recording]

**Food Aid Aircraft Crashes at M'banza Congo**

*MB2804125294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Apr 94*

[Text] A Transafrique Boeing 737 aircraft which carried  
food aid for Caritas, an aid organization, met with a major  
accident on the landing strip at the airport of M'banza  
Congo, the capital of Zaire Province, yesterday. Vivaldo  
Prata, the Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro correspon-  
dent in the area, reports:

[Begin Prata recording] The Boeing 737 aircraft had come  
from Luanda. At about 1430 [1330 GMT] yesterday, as it  
tried to land at M'banza Congo [words indistinct] that was  
carrying people [words indistinct]. [end recording]

That air crash resulted in seven people killed and a number  
of others suffered serious injuries. The aircraft (?hit) a  
truck carrying people to attend a funeral. It is thought that  
a lack of (?maintenance) [words indistinct] before leaving  
Luanda may have been the main cause of the accident  
[words indistinct] the M'banza Congo landing strip (?has  
the necessary conditions) for aircraft to land and take off.  
What is more, a Transafrique Hercules C-130 aircraft was  
able to land at M'banza Congo without any problems only  
a few hours later.

[Begin Prata recording] Meanwhile, also yesterday [words  
indistinct] normal landing [passage indistinct]. [end  
recording]

## Mozambique

### UN Official Concerned Over Slow Demobilization

MB2604203494 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 94 p 1

[Report on news conference by Aldo Ajello, special Unomoz representative, in Maputo on 22 April]

[Excerpts] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said in Maputo yesterday that the training of 15,000 soldiers out of the 30,000 who will be part of the future FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces] is facing logistical problems. In his usual Friday's conference with the press, the Unomoz [UN Operations in Mozambique] chief said that this situation is due to shortages of accommodation for the 15,000 personnel who do not have training programs.

Until now, the training program has been established for 15 infantry battalions in a total of 12,000 soldiers besides the navy personnel, special forces, the logistical unit, as well as officers and generals who are attending leadership training courses.

The concern is to find installations to accommodate the remaining 15,000 troops of the future army in the anti-aircraft, engineering, communications, and air force artillery departments.

The Unomoz chief asked, "where are we going to place these men?", and said he is "concerned" about the slowness with which the government is confining its soldiers, and Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] slow demobilization of its guerrillas.

He said, "Concerning the infantry battalions, we will begin their first training cycle with 5,000 soldiers, but there are army camps in the country which need to be extensively renovated". [passage omitted]

Aldo Ajello revealed that Lieutenant General Tobias Dhai, the government's representative in the CCFADM [Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces], has undertaken to hand over the first list of army camps available for the training of the future single army troops.

He also said that the two main parties of the Mozambican peace process have undertaken to deliver a list of Mozambican instructors who will be responsible for the training of the personnel. The possibility of involving Mozambican instructors in the training of the FADM had already been mentioned by Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana, who is the government's second in command in the CSC [Supervision and Control Commission]. On the occasion, Hunguana was reacting to a proposal forwarded by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano, on the possibility of Zimbabwean instructors coming to train the Mozambican single army.

The new proposals come as a result of the significant delays in beginning with the training of the infantry

battalions, which is now scheduled for 25 April, with an official ceremony planned for 27 April. [passage omitted]

### Justice Minister: 6,000 Detainees Not To Vote

MB2604202994 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 94 p 8

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Osumane Ali Dauto revealed in Maputo yesterday that some 6,000 Mozambican citizens who have been sentenced to prison terms, or may be under custody following judicial rulings, will not be allowed to vote in the country's first presidential and legislative elections scheduled to be held in October of this year.

Quoting Article 12 of the Electoral Law, Minister Ali Dauto added that others not allowed to vote include those whose sentences cannot be appealed, those clearly recognized as insane—even though they may not be impeded in terms of a sentence—, those admitted to psychiatric establishments, and those declared insane by a medical team.

Information released by the Information Ministry suggests that, of the 6,000 Mozambicans mentioned above, 5,000 are detainees and the others are in custody. [passage omitted]

### Official: 8.5 Million Potential Voters Need Education

MB2804104094 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 94 p 1

[Excerpt] Esteveo Muchine, director general of the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, STAE, has said that some 8.5 million potential voters in this country need civic education for the upcoming October elections.

According to the STAE director general, printed material, pamphlets, audiovisual programs, T-shirts, plastics [as printed], cartoons, and other things are being prepared to be used to educate the electorate. [passage omitted]

### Dhlakama: Neighbor Countries Manipulating Elections

MB2804105194 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 94 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Renamo Accuses Neighboring Countries of Trying to Manipulate Elections"]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says it has sent protest notes to some of Mozambique's neighboring countries formally accusing them of preparing to manipulate the legislative and presidential elections scheduled for 27 and 28 October of this year. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has alleged that there is a secret accord between the Mozambican Government and neighboring countries concerning the participation of foreign nationals in the elections.

Efforts to convince the Renamo leader, who made the accusation, to identify those countries have been in vain. He simply said those letters had been sent two weeks ago.



Dhlakama told NOTICIAS that Renamo "had concluded that there was already a secret accord between the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the neighboring countries, whereby those countries would send their citizens to vote for the Frelimo Party. We, in Renamo, know which countries those are because, in the past, Frelimo also sent Mozambicans to vote in favor of certain southern African leaders."

We asked the Renamo leader whether he was talking about South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia. He replied: "Yes, some of those countries."

The Renamo leader also disclosed that the recent Renamo congress had decided that "our people should get in touch with those countries to make them see that the war is over. However much ideological sympathy there may be for Frelimo in those countries, it is important in southern Africa at this stage that we make every effort to create economic development, forget the past, and enjoy good relations with the neighboring countries."

Asked about how the census would be conducted to allow foreigners to participate in the country's elections, Dhlakama answered that it would be "very simple, because there are many Mozambican refugees in those countries and it is easy for foreigners to come in with them on their return. What is more, many border posts have been reopened along the borders, where in the past there used to be none. Today, Frelimo is opening them up, thereby making it easier for aliens to come in illegally and take part in elections. It is possible that the [census] teams could discover they are foreigners during the census, but this is not a plan that Frelimo is just following blindly. It is part of a strategy intended to fool even the census teams."

The Renamo leader said he believed that the letters "making the accusation official," the governments of those countries "may desist from their plans to send their citizens in to vote in favor of Frelimo." [sentence as printed]

Afonso Dhlakama reiterated his accusation that the government is sending youths to some southern African countries "where they are being trained to attack Renamo when it is in power." He refused to give details but stressed that Renamo is committed to "diplomatic action to explain the reality of the Mozambican peace process to those countries and to make it clear that Renamo does not want war any more."

Similar accusations had already been made by Renamo General Mateus Ngonhamo, but they have been proven groundless.

NOTICIAS approached some African embassies in Maputo in connection with Afonso Dhlakama's allegations, but they said they knew nothing about them.

#### Unamo Leader Hints at Support for Dhlakama

MB2804120294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Apr 94

[Text] Mozambique experienced a cruel war for 16 years. It killed many people and left in its wake real legions of

war-displaced people and refugees. That war ended with the signing of the Rome peace accords in October 1992, but Carlos Reis, president of the Mozambican National Union [Unamo], has said that a fourth war could break out if a federal system is not introduced in this country. The Unamo leader also made hitherto unheard of disclosures. For instance, he said that the political opposition parties could nominate Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, as their candidate in the upcoming presidential elections. Like Unamo, those parties are defending a federal system.

Unamo President Carlos Alexandre dos Reis said he had warned Afonso Dhlakama that, should he fail to follow the path of federalism and should another war break out in this country, a war like the one in Angola, he—Dhlakama—would be to blame for the blood to be shed by the Mozambican people.

[Begin recording] [Reis] I have already told President Dhlakama that if he does not follow that path and we are faced with another war such as the one that has beset Angola, he will be to blame for the blood that is shed by the Mozambican people. Afonso Dhlakama fought for 16 years for change to come to Mozambique. We recognize that. Now, he should agree to a federal system. That would prove that he does not crave power. That would show that he does not want power, that he is not doing it all just to replace Chissano. Should he fail to do so, he is quite certain to lose all his credibility among the Mozambican people. It will show that he wants to come in and play the same game the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] used to play: It took over and fulfilled none of the promises it made.

If he fought for the benefit of the Mozambican people, then he should agree to a federal system. Should he do so, with our support, we would be certain to dislodge Chissano from Ponta Vermelha Palace [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] In one of his latest statements to the national media, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama suggested that the candidate with the second highest number of votes should be appointed vice president.

[Reis] No, that is not democratic. The Frelimo Party has already rejected it. That will depend on the party that wins elections. As the ruling party, it must resolve the problem of government. It will form its government and it will ask whoever it pleases to be part of government. Now, no elections would be needed if someone could just come along and dictate the composition of government to the ruling party. I do not agree with that position because I do not perceive it to be democratic. [end recording]

#### Malawi Young Pioneers Interviewed at Renamo Base

MB2704194194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] A Malawian journalist has confirmed the presence of Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] personnel at Renamo



[Mozambique National Resistance] bases in Niassa Province. THE MONITOR's (Clement Mthambuli) was in Mozambique recently, having interviewed Renamo and MYP officers. The MYP is the armed wing of President Banda's Malawi Congress Party [(MCP)].

A Renamo officer, who identified himself as Alberto Carlos, told THE MONITOR that MYP members are being looked after and will return to Malawi once Malawi Minister of State John Tembo requests them to do so. Alberto Carlos told THE MONITOR that the MCP and the MYP provided varied assistance to Renamo during the Mozambique war.

The Mozambican Government accused Renamo of sheltering MYP members at its bases, but that has been denied by Afonso Dhlakama's movement. Alberto Carlos told THE MONITOR that it was John Tembo, the number two in Banda's cabinet, who asked Dhlakama to look after MYP members and give them all the necessary assistance and training so that they fulfill their national duty. Alberto Carlos did not elaborate on what he meant by national duty, but apparently the MYP is getting ready to wage guerrilla warfare should Banda's party lose at the polls on 17 May 1994.

### Namibia

#### DTA: Angolan Troops in Country To Attack UNITA

MB2604205294 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
21 Apr 94 p 4

[Text] The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] has alleged that the Angolan government has been sending military troops to Namibia charging there were about 2,000 MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government soldiers in areas along the northern border with Angola.

DTA president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, said his party had been informed that the soldiers were in Namibia to launch attacks on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] positions across the Kavango and the western Caprivi areas. "If this information is correct, as we believe it is, one would like to know from the Namibian Government whether Namibia is now participating in the Angolan war by backing the MPLA government and giving them sanctuary in order to attack UNITA on Namibian soil," he said.

"Is the Namibian government overlooking the fact that Angolan war can spill over to Namibia, thereby forcing the people of Namibia to become victims of the Angolan conflict, which is not of their own making?"

Mr Muyongo said it was ironic that while Namibians stood on their "toes", fearing that the South African situation could spill over here, the Government was prepared to "close" one eye to the activities of the MPLA government on Namibian soil. Such a situation, he said, could promote a war spill-over from Angola. "Is the Namibian government overlooking the fact that the Angolan war can spill over to Namibia, thereby forcing people of Namibia to become victims of the Angolan conflict?" asked Mr Muyongo.

"Or, is it the price that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has to pay to the MPLA for the long years that the MPLA helped them while operating from Angola?" The shadow president said his party did not want Namibians to be victims of the Angolan war.

"The Government of Namibia will be well advised not to get involved in this protracted war in Angola under any circumstances, but rather try and find a peaceful solution that will reduce the human suffering that is now prevalent in Angola," said Mr Muyongo. He said his party had also received information alleging that the consulate of the MPLA government in Rundu and the Military Attache of the Angolan Embassy in Windhoek were involved in bringing soldiers to Namibia.

"If this is also true, then we ask the Namibian Government to urgently take action against these Angolan officials who are implicated in bringing these armed MPLA soldiers to Namibia, before the situation gets out of hand," said Mr Muyongo.

### Zambia

#### Chiluba on Need for New Foreign Relations Policy

MB2804070694 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 94

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba has said that time has come for the world to rearrange the scheme of international relations, adding that the end of the Cold War should bring to an end the gestation period for a new world order. Speaking when he received the [words indistinct] at the presidential palace in Cuba, Mr. Chiluba said it was incumbent upon the world today to defer to a more (?reliable) economic system and [words indistinct] procedures and [words indistinct] resources.

Mr. Chiluba said it would be pleasing to see a world with (?reduced) political confrontations, whole cooperation, nuclear free zones, freedom, and democracy for all the peoples of the world should become the hallmark of labor relations. The president commended Cuba for standing up in the world today as an example of what determined people can do (?for change and) the cause of humanity.

## Ghana

### Paper Unhappy About Joint Military Exercise With U.S.

*AB2704153694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE PIONEER expresses displeasure about the recent mock operation involving American and Ghanaian military personnel code-named MEDFLAG '94. In the operation, four hijackers took over a Ghana Airways plane carrying about 80 passengers and a crew of four at the Accra Airport. The hijackers made certain demands, including the stepping down of the government. THE PIONEER says the operation was ill-conceived and ill-motivated because apart from causing fear and panic, it amounted to putting bad ideas in the minds of certain sections of the society.

## Liberia

### Taylor Denies NPFL Planning To Attack Monrovia

*AB2604205094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[Text] The leader of the largest warring faction in Liberia, Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor, has sounded a warning of alert to the people of Liberia. Addressing a cross-section of journalists recently in Gbarnga, Mr. Taylor said to avoid chaos and anarchy in the country warring factions to the conflict should do away with malice that may jeopardize the ongoing peace process.

Mr. Taylor dismissed the negative notion that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is planning to launch an all-out attack on the people of Monrovia saying such pronouncement is only intended to endanger state security. The NPFL leader urged politicians to help to buttress the rebuilding of the country. At the same time, Mr. Taylor has stressed that no amount of military victory can bring political power but only people's power and aspiration.

### ECOMOG Declares Po River, Clay Junction Areas Safe

*AB2704131594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] In an effort to maintain peace throughout the length and breadth of Liberia, the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has declared from Po River to Clay Junction safe for civilians. The peacekeeping force's 15th Brigade commander, Brigadier General Ajibola Kunle Togun, who gave the assurance, said the area is now safe and marketers and civilians can now begin plying the road.

The general gave the assurance yesterday when he led a team of journalists on a tour of the area mainly to dispel rumors that the Po River Bridge had come under fire during fighting between two splinter groups of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. According to Gen. Togun, there was no fighting in the Po River area and that ECOMOG is in full control. He said that ECOMOG has taken charge of all roadblocks previously manned by ULIMO in that area. ECOMOG had also ordered all ULIMO fighters to stay off the road between Clay Junction and Po River and not to harass any citizens. The fighters are said to be cooperating. The president was taken to Kio Town, near Kio Junction, where the ULIMO splinter group consisting mainly of Krahn fighters, is stationed.

### Johnson Faction Reportedly Controls Clay

*AB2704191094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Reports from Bomi County say Roosevelt Johnson's faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] has captured Clay near Tubmanburg. The reports quoting a spokesman of the Johnson faction said the Krahn group came under serious offensive by the Koromah faction.

The reports say fighting is continuing in Tubmanburg and the Krahn faction has vowed to capture the city. According to the reports, the Johnson Krahn faction said it would only turn western Liberia over to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] if Mandingos are completely out of the area. Recently, the Mandingo faction told the media that it has some Krahn elements working on their farms as slaves.

### Information, Agriculture Ministers Confirmed

*AB2704113594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] The two remaining NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] cabinet nominees, Information Minister-Designate Joe Mulbah and Agriculture Minister-Designate Roland Massaquoi, were yesterday confirmed by the Transitional Legislative Assembly, TLA, after going through the confirmation hearing.

In a testimony before the Assembly, Information Minister-Delegate Joe Mulbah pledged to maintain press freedom and ensure that the state media facilities are made available to all candidates during the forthcoming general elections. Mr. Mulbah further pledged to improve various state media institutions, including the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, the Ministry of Information, as well as reallocate radio and television services on to Liberia Broadcasting System. Mr. Mulbah also spoke about plans to launch a new government-owned newspaper called THE TRANSITION to help improve the dissemination of information to the public.



For his part, Agriculture Minister-Delegate Roland Massaquoi promised to persuade the international community to help reactivate the agricultural sector, which is the backbone of the Liberian economy.

With this confirmation of the two ministers, all the parties to the Cotonou Accord are now represented in the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government]. At the same time, TLA members from the defunct NPFL have taken their seats in the assembly nearly two months following their induction. At the Capitol yesterday, they were formerly welcomed by TLA speaker Mr. Morris Dukuly who said their acceptance to be seated signals the beginning of the end of the country's quest to be reunited.

#### Further on Cabinet

*AB2704191694 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[Text] Two NPFL-[National Patriotic Front of Liberia] nominated officials, Information Minister Joe Mulbah and Agriculture Minister Dr. Roland Massaquoi, have appeared before the Transitional Legislative Assembly [TLA] at the Capitol Building in Monrovia for confirmation hearing.

The appearance of the two ministers is in line with the position of the leadership of the NPFL to have all of its nominated officials formally seated on the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government]. Outlining the program of his ministry, the information boss spoke of plans to strengthen the government media system, particularly LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY. Minister Mulbah spoke of plans to reactivate the radio and television facilities of the government-owned Liberia Broadcasting System. He said all public media institutions will be made available to the public, political parties, and interest groups during the transitional period, and repeated his commitment to uphold press freedom. The information boss said he would be launching a government-sponsored newspaper called the TRANSITION.

On his part, Agriculture Minister Dr. Roland Massaquoi said he would seek international support to upgrade Liberia's agricultural sector. Dr. Massaquoi described agriculture as the lifeblood of the Liberian economy.

Meanwhile, it is still not clear why the NPFL newly nominated minister of foreign affairs, Mrs. D. Musuleng-Cooper, has not been confirmed by the TLA in Monrovia. Mrs. Cooper was appointed by the leadership of the NPFL over the weekend to replace Counselor Momolu Sirleaf, after reservations by some Monrovia politicians of Counselor Sirleaf holding the post.

At the same time, NPFL members of the Transitional Legislative Assembly have taken their seats at the Capitol Building. The assembly members were welcomed by TLA Speaker Morris Dukuly, who said their participation in the LNTG signals the beginning of the end of the country's civil conflict.

## Mali

### Two Tuareg Factions Reportedly Fight in Gao Region

*AB2204144194 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 22 Apr 94*

[Text] Bamako, 22 Apr (AFP)—Fighting between two of the main Malian Tuareg movements resumed about 10 days ago in the northern Malian region of Gao, it was learned today from authorized Malian sources in Bamako, two days after the failure of a meeting on the integration of former Tuareg fighters into the regular Army. No casualty figures for these clashes, which were confirmed by the progovernment newspaper L'ESSOR, were available.

The fighting is between elements of the Popular Movement of the Azawad [MPA] and the Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Azawad, both signatories to the 11 April 1992 national peace pact between the Mali Government and the Tuareg movements, the same sources added. An initial clash between these two factions on 25 February cost the life of Colonel Bilal Saloum, one of the artisans of Tuareg integration into the Army and an MPA leader. A meeting between the Malian Government and Tuareg representatives held in Tamanrasset, Algeria, from 16 to 20 April, failed over the issue of integrating former fighters into the Army.

## Nigeria

### Government Takes Measures To Deal With Fuel Shortage

#### NNPC Reassures Consumers

*AB2604221894 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria is once again in the grip of acute petrol shortage. The National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] has tried to reassure motorists that things will improve, but all the refineries are out of action. Those who do manage to fill their cars are paying a high price as the government says it doesn't have enough money for imports. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] From Lagos to Maiduguri in the extreme northeast, and from the southeastern coastal city of Calabar to Sokoto in the northwest, the major preoccupation of motorists in the past 10 days has been search for fuel for their vehicles. The perennial traffic jam in Lagos has disappeared because only a fraction of vehicles are now plying the roads. Most are either parked at the garage or on vigil at filling stations, expecting fuel.

I left home at five o'clock this morning in the hope that I would be one of the first to arrive at a station on Lagos Island which got its supply yesterday evening. I could not



even get near the station in my car. All the approach roads were jammed with motorists who either slept there overnight or got there as early as four o'clock. There is chaos everywhere a filling station is located. Station attendants are making brisk but illegal business, selling into plastic containers at up to five times the official price to taxi and bus operators or to private motorists who cannot afford to ground their vehicles or spend up to 18 hours on queues.

Lagos is even better off compared to most other towns. In Abeokuta, there was no drop of petrol at any filling station yesterday. In Ilorin and Ibadan, only a handful of stations had anything to sell. This has led to frayed (?nights) among motorists at the stations and street fights break out now and then. In Ilorin, northern Nigeria at the weekend, soldiers and policemen fought openly in the streets following a scuffle between two servicemen at the a filling station.

Military administrators of the 30 states have been visiting the NNPC depots and filling stations ostensibly to find out the cause of the shortage and to ensure that there is not hoarding, but the effort has so far been fruitless because the four refineries in the country are hardly producing as a result of breakdown of machinery. [end recording]

#### **Government To Import Petroleum**

AB2704101594 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT  
26 Apr 94

[Text] Lagos, April 26 (AFP)—Nigeria will import 103,000 metric tons of petrol this week in a special operation aimed at combatting the nation's worst fuel shortage in recent years, an official statement said Tuesday [26 April].

Out of this total, 63,000 metric tons will serve Lagos, some states located in south-western part of the country, central and north-western part of the country, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation said in an official statement, a copy of which was delivered Tuesday to AFP.

The remaining 40,000 tons would be destined for the eastern part of the country, where there is "a lean stock", said the text, signed by the official spokesman of the NNPC, Edem Duke.

More imports have also been ordered for next month to augment supplies to the southwestern part of the country, where Lagos, the nation's economic capital, accounts for more than 60 percent of vehicles in the country.

In addition to the imports, a substantial quantity from the two refineries in Port Harcourt will be used to service the eastern part.

The old Port Harcourt refinery with a capacity of about 150,000 barrels per day, which has been down for about four years due to fire that damaged some parts of it, is

now operating at 64 percent capacity, while the new one, located alongside the other, is now functioning at full capacity, said the same statement.

#### **NNPC Warned To Restore Supplies**

AB2704132094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 27 Apr 94

[From the press review]

[Text] Most of the national dailies report that the Nigerian Government gave the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, seven days to restore normal supply of petroleum products in the country. The order, according to the papers, came as the nation continues to witness fuel crisis which is almost grinding the economy to a halt. The papers say that the directive, which was issued by the office of the chief of general staff, warned that drastic measures would be taken by the government to deal with the situation if the NNPC fails to do so. The story attracted different headlines: NNPC Gets Ultimatum, DAILY CHAMPION; NNPC On The Fire Over Fuel Supply, DAILY TIMES; NNPC Gets Government Ultimatum To Ease Fuel Crisis, THE GUARDIAN.

#### **NNPC Chairman: Oil Tankers Diverted**

AB2704220694 Lagos NTA Television Network in  
English 2000 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has published a list of petroleum products marketing companies with tankers found to be involved in the diversion of products entrusted to them for delivery to various destinations in the country. Addressing newsmen in Lagos today, the acting Group Public Affairs General Manager, Mr. Edem Duke, said investigations have proved that the products were not delivered at the approved stations and that the marketing companies could not officially account for the products.

[Begin Duke recording] That in our efforts to ensure that petroleum products are readily available for Nigerians, Nigerians are involved in subverting the efforts of this corporation in realizing that objective. You are all aware of the fact that there has been accusation and counter-accusation in the past. But today we will make bold to provide details to you that we have here, a list of 500 tankers carrying petrol which is needed by everyone of us—tankers that are supposed to deliver products to all parts of the country. But these tankers have been diverted by people who cannot take responsibility for them. It is unfortunate that today, most of the major marketers have tankers that they employed, or in their employment, diverted to God knows where. And everybody sits by and passes the buck.

There is a list here showing Elf Oil, APPLC [expansion unknown], Unipetrol, Mobil Oil, Agip, Total PLC, National, and so many independent marketers and this is just the first set of 500 tankers that are missing and we

would like Nigerians to call those who should be asked questions to render and account of where these tankers are. [end recording]

### **Official Calls Bakassi Deal 'Dead Treaty'**

*AB2604193794 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT  
26 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] Lagos, 26 Apr (AFP)—A former Nigerian head of state gave Cameroon a disputed border area as a reward for its "neutrality" in Nigeria's civil war, but subsequent governments repudiated the agreement, according to Nigeria's foreign minister. Alhaji Baba Gana Kingibe told this week's edition of THE NEWS magazine that a deal was done between General Gowon and Cameroon leader Ahmadou Ahidjo.

This was the first time a senior Nigerian official acknowledged the deal since the dispute over Bakassi Peninsula, a 1,000 square kilometre territory in the Gulf of Guinea, flared again at the beginning of this year. Gowon has until now denied signing an accord ceding the territory.

The treaty, however, was not ratified by the Supreme Military Council, the highest decision-making organ during the Gowon regime, before he was toppled in July 1975 in a coup, the minister said. The military governments of Generals Murtala Mohamed and Olusegun Obasanjo that succeeded his regime immediately repudiated the agreement, he added. Consequently, "that is a dead treaty" and "all the superficial arguments which Cameroon has been dangling (over the issue) do not help," he added. [passage omitted]

### **Aide: Abiola Supported Abacha Military Intervention**

*AB2604221094 Paris AFP in English 2202 GMT  
26 Apr 94*

[Text] Lagos, April 26 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the self-proclaimed winner of June's annulled presidential election, "endorsed and actively canvassed" for last year's military intervention in Nigeria, his deputy at that election charged Tuesday [26 April].

In a letter to the US Congress dated March 21 and published for the first time by the Nigerian press Tuesday, Alhaji Baba Gana Kingibe said that following the annulment of the vote and the subsequent political crisis, the "widest possible spectrum of Nigerians" called for direct military intervention.

Supporters of a military takeover included Abiola and himself, said Kingibe, who is now foreign minister.

The letter was published after Abiola reportedly called on Washington to tighten sanctions against Nigeria following the Army's intervention, which led to the abolition of both the country's political parties and parliament.

"Chief Abiola and myself were among those who endorsed and actively canvassed for this military intervention," Kingibe wrote.

"We discussed the national crisis with various military caucuses, including (current head of state) General Sani Abacha."

Abiola and Kingibe contested the election on the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

Four days after Abacha came to power last autumn, Abiola authorised his political aides to participate in the new government, Kingibe claimed.

But Abiola, who has openly campaigned for recognition of his claimed victory at the polls—whose annulment was slammed by the international community—has denied ever supporting military intervention or submitting a list of his political nominees to Abacha.

## **Sierra Leone**

### **RUF Launches 'Devastating' Attack in Pujahun Area**

*AB2704222094 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 27 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Not only do Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in Sierra Leone seem to be resisting the Army's attempt to wipe them out, they also appear to be capable of launching devastating attacks of their own. The latest, by a band of well-armed rebels, was in Pujahun District, where 100 rebels entered a town, causing death and destruction. From Bo, southern Sierra Leone, Al Hassan Sillah reports:

[Begin Sillah recording] The commanding officer of the paramilitary SSD [Special Security Detachment] Force stationed in the town of (Bandajuma Sowa) in the Pujahun District confirmed in Bo this morning that rebels of Foday Sankoh's Revolutionary United Front attacked the town on Monday [25 April], causing severe destruction and death. Speaking to me at the headquarters of the SSD Unit in Bo, Inspector Aliu Fofana said the rebels, something over 100, entered the town early on Monday, using a by-pass that brought them onto the main (Koribo)-Pujahun road. Inspector Fofana said that the rebels reached Bandajuma and then launched an assault on the town with rocket-propelled grenade launchers and AK-47 assault rifles, and were engaged for some four hours by small group of paramilitary troops who were on the ground at the time.

According to the inspector, when it became obvious that his men were being outmaneuvered both in numbers and firepower by the rebels, they had to pull out. But this, he said, was not before they had ensured that a great majority of the town's civilian population had moved to safety.



With the town now at their mercy, the rebels set fire to over half of the houses in the entire township and abducted an unspecified number of young men and women. Fourteen civilians, according to the inspector, were killed at the outset of the attack, while several people with gunshot wounds were evacuated to the government hospital here in Bo. The inspector told me that, although his headquarters was razed to the ground by the marauders, he lost none of the men and managed to evacuate all his armory.

(Bandajuma Sowa) had remained one of the two safe havens for the troubled people of Pujahun District, who arguably has been hardest hit by the rebel war. Sequel to the Monday attack, some 7,000 people whose areas had been attacked and destroyed by Foday Sankoh's rebels, have been managing what remained of their lives in this town. [end recording]

## Togo

### New Prime Minister Delivers Inaugural Speech

AB2604194294 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600  
GMT 26 Apr 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Transitional Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh has left. The first prime minister of the Fourth Republic, Kouadjovi Edem Kodjo, has taken over. The inauguration ceremony, held late yesterday afternoon at the Palais de l'Entente, did not have much pomp—but it was a very important ceremony. Edem Kodjo received military honors and inspected the social and professional organizations. The two officials then held a brief, private meeting. They delivered speeches later. Most of the ideas which they talked about, such as reconciliation, dialogue, unity, peace, rule of law, and economic recovery, which were included in Mr. Koffigoh's speech, were also found in Mr. Edem Kodjo's speech. The only difference is that the new prime minister (?added) the issue of repatriating refugees. Listening to the outgoing prime minister's speech, one did not have the impression that he was someone who had been crushed by the transition, but was instead someone taking great satisfaction in having accomplished his mission, in spite of an uneasy climate.

[Begin Koffigoh recording] Mr. Prime Minister, before extending my congratulations, I would like to express the happiness I felt at hearing your first statement when you were appointed prime minister by the head of state. You listed the priorities of your future policy, which included reconciliation, the consolidation of social peace, and economic recovery. These also formed the basis of my actions during the transitional period. I would now like to congratulate you on the confidence the head of state has placed in you by appointing you his first prime minister to the Fourth Republic. Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, your appointment and the inauguration into your new duties mark the end of our long transition toward a new society. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] The new prime minister said he was filled with emotion in the face of the heavy task that lay ahead of him. Here is what he said:

[Begin Kodjo recording] Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, I would first like to thank you for the warm reception you have given me during this inauguration ceremony. I would also like to say that on this occasion my first thoughts go to all those in the country who lost their lives in order that we might obtain democracy. I would sincerely like to thank the Togolese people, who have suffered so much in order that the rule of law might prevail in our country and human rights might be respected. This ceremony is very moving, and I would like to express my emotion in the face of the heavy task which lies ahead of me. We will be able to accomplish this task only if we have a firm and legitimate footing within the parliamentary majority of which we are members, and only if we take the trouble to open up to the active forces of the nation. In this way we will be able to build our country together in harmony, understanding, and peace. This country needs to be turned into a place where rule of law prevails. We will work toward that, step by step.

Democracy is not something one confers on oneself, one has to constantly worked at it. It involves constant effort. but I think the Togolese people are committed to making this effort. This effort must be continued so that, gradually, the establishment of the necessary mechanisms and institutions for a genuine state where the rule of law prevails will become reality. We have, in conjunction with our friends in the parliamentary majority, and with the same concern for openness which must be at the basis of all our actions in this delicate stage of the life of our nation, emphasized a certain number of issues which are fundamental if we want our country to move once and for all out of the era of disturbances and into an era of stability. Of course, we should ensure that the Togolese get along with one another, that refugees are able to hope to return to their country some day. We should ensure that all those who are separated are reunited. This is a very important (?program).

The security forces, the police, and our Army must feel constantly and totally integrated into this democratization process, which is intended for them as well. Our concern is to do everything possible so that our country is able to recover its position within the international community as one of the leading African countries. In order to do that, we need to normalize our relations rapidly with the financial institutions and begin working rigorously toward reconstructing the economy. Social peace and security are also moral imperatives. In any case, they are essential aspects of a program that parliamentary majority parties have been formulating in order that, together, we might be able to bring this interesting task to a successful end. Our young people, our professionals, our women's associations, and the silent forces of farmers are our national assets. We must give new hope to all these people, and to all these national sectors, so that investors can find a stable and secure situation



which enables them to move forward and contribute to building a solid national economy.

I would like to add that we are determined to ensure that there is permanent dialogue among all the active forces of the nation, a daily dialogue between unions, workers, and representative associations. We need to find solutions through dialogue to the problem of employment, to the workers' salary problem, to the problems of our young people, to the problem of finding a public harmony—which is necessary and unavoidable—and to the problem of our (?uncertain) economy. Mr. Prime Minister, I said I would be brief and I will keep my word. I would like to end my speech by reiterating that all the

Togolese people must assist us, so that if shadows exist the shadows are dispelled, and if there are clouds then they are dispelled, so that in this situation of strengthened unity, especially within our parliamentary majority, we can make of this country the modern state which it should be. Thank you very much for this ceremony. I will always remember this moving ceremony, since you said that you will always be at our disposal to give us any information we need—be convinced that we have taken note of that. I would like to thank all your aides who are familiar to us, and all those who have attended this ceremony. Thank you. [applause]  
[end recording]

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